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Fig. 2.

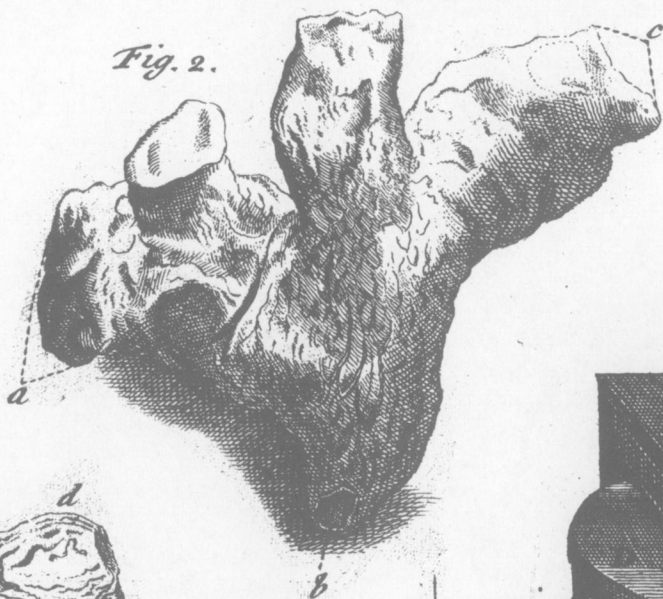


Fig. 3.

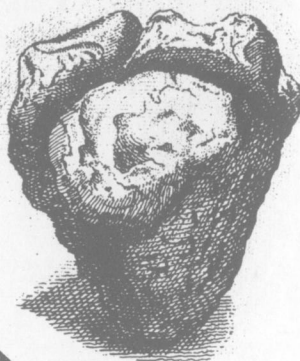
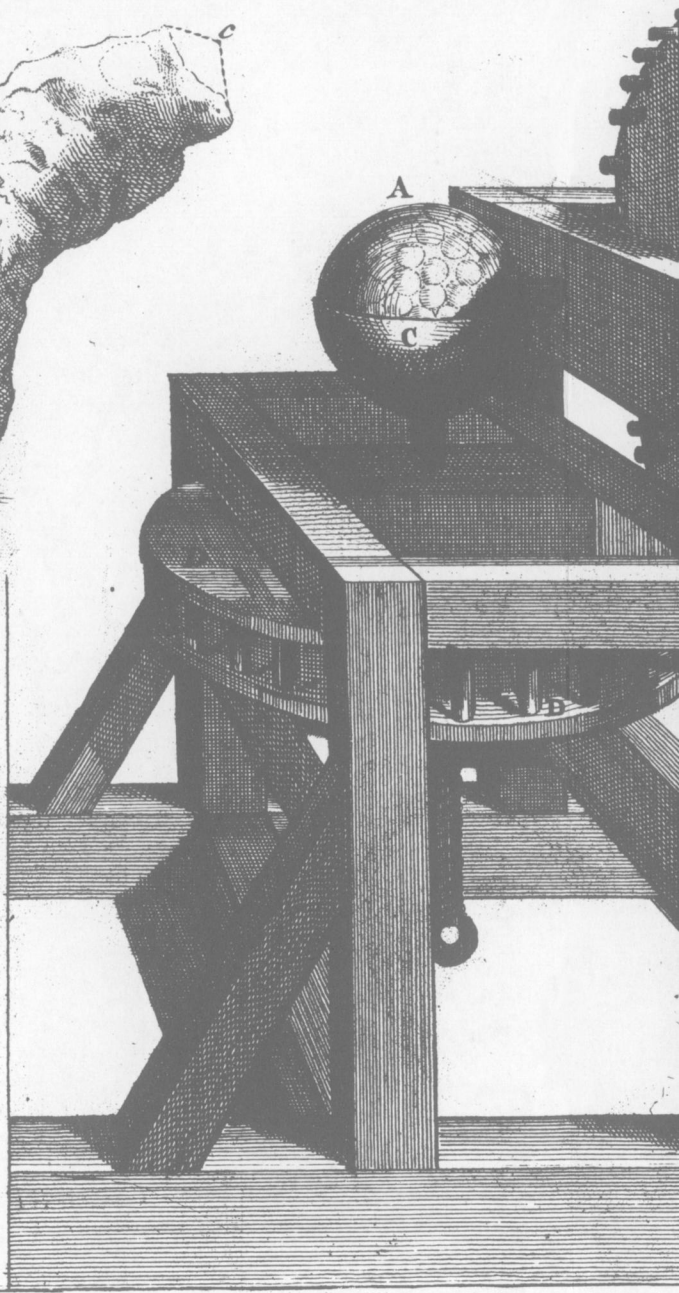
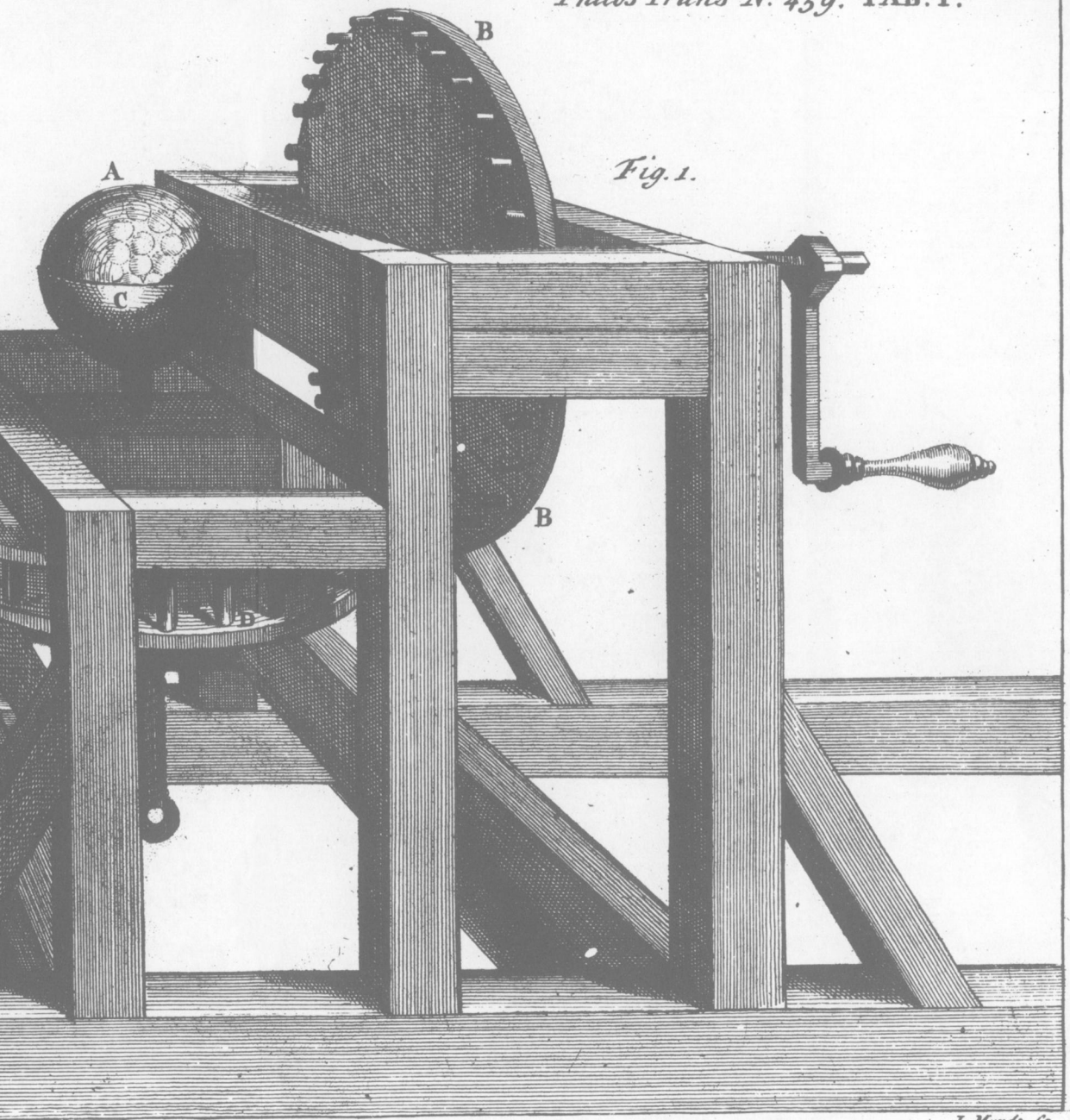


Fig. 4.





II. *Observatio de immodico & funesto Lapidum Cancrorum, similiumque terrestrium Absorbentium Usu, indeque ortis Calculis in Ventriculo & Renibus: à Joh. Philippo Breynio, M. D. R. S. S. cum D. Hans Sloane, R. S. Pr. &c. communicata.*

NULLam fere in corpore animali dari cavitatem, in qua non aliquando calculi generati & reperti sint, practicorum testantur observationes; immo quotidianus clamat rerum usus.

Inter rariores tamen merito numerandi sunt calculi, qui in ventriculo corporis humani generantur. Horum nonnullæ licet in lucem, a quibusdam viris doctrina & arte claris, jam editæ sint historiæ, quædam quoque tibi, Vir Illustris, non ignotæ proculdubio fuerint, non tamen me oleum & operam, quod aiunt, perditurum confido, si sequentem tecum communicavero; utpote quæ tum ratione originis, tum configurationis calculorum, quotquot hætenus publicatæ sunt, varietate, quantum ego novi, superare videtur. Generosus nimirum D. Robertus Hacket Anglus, Eques Auratus, corporis constitutione athletica, & valetudine gaudens prosperrima, (nisi quod aliquando cum morborum tyranno, podagra scilicet, misere conflictaretur) genio suo, ut sæpius solent Generosi, vinoque subinde indulgens, in insula Americæ Barbados dicta, quæ Britannorum parer imperio, degebat. Hic a multis jam annis subinde, inprimis si Baccho liberalius aliquantulum litaverat, cardialgia, quæ

Anglis, apto satis, vocabulo vernaculo, *Heart-burn* salutatur, corripiebatur; ad quam tollendam pulverem oculorum cancrorum, similiave acidum obtundentia terrestria frequentius assumebat. Ex his levamen quia pro tempore saltem observabat, indies redeunte cardialgia, lapidum cancrorum, cretæ, testaceorum, & similium usum singulis diebus in magna dosi per plurimos continuavit annos: sed funesto plane eventu; cardialgia enim non tantum inde increvit, sed & molestissimus gravitatis seu ponderis sub diaphragmate sensus accessit, concomitantibus subinde vomitu & intensissimis doloribus nephriticis; donec tandem, anno ætatis suæ quinquagesimo sexto, post natum Christum vero, si recte memini, 1694. misere excruciatum animam redderet.

Cadaver, cum agnorum venia, a duobus chirurgis fuit apertum; qui in ventriculo ingentem calculorum variæ admodum magnitudinis reperere numerum; quorum maximus magnitudine, & figura ramosa, qua corallium exprimit, imprimis notabilis, figura 2. TAB. I. exhibetur; prouti a filio patientis, Generoso D. Wilhelm Hacket, hospite quondam, dum Oxonii degerem, meo amantissimo, cui totam hanc historiam debeo, anno hujus sæculi tertio asservabatur, mihiq; cum cæteris demonstrabatur, qui, deperditis licet aliquot, ut figura indicat, extremitatibus, uncias tamen medicas adhuc pendebat duas cum drachmis quinque.

Hic proximus fig. 3. expressus uncam unciam cum una æquabat drachma. Cæteri vero longe minores, a magnitudine scilicet seminis papaveris ad pisi majoris, ascendebant; sphericæ, vel ad sphericam accedentis figuræ.

Hi calculi omnes in ventriculo involuti fuerant humori admodum mucoso, & tenaci, qui in charta aëri expositus & siccatus abiit in pulverem simillimum substantiæ dictorum calculorum.

Substantiam verò eorum quod attinet, notandum est, eam non ubique fuisse eandem; ut plurimum enim coloris erat albicantis & cineracei; & in quibusdam lapidi bezoar occidentali consistentia & colore, in aliis vero paucioribus, ut præsertim Fig. 2. lit. *a* & *b*, lapidi bezoar orientali similis; *d*, extremitatis abruptæ; *c*, superficiem exprimit; ut interna lamellata pateat structura.

Præterea & in rene calculus fuit repertus trium drachmarum pondere, qui ex sex sphaëris quasi videtur compositus, ut fig. 4. indicat, substantia cæteris in ventriculo similis ferme. Calculi in ventriculo mulieris cujusdam reperti, nostro majori multum simile exemplum, exhibet, addita figura, Wilhelmus Clerk, in Transactionibus Philosophicis Anglicanis, No 250.

Aliud exemplum calculi ventriculi vid. in Ephemerid. Nat. Curios. D. 1. Ann. 2. Obs. 181. cum Scholio Philippi Jacobi Sachsi.

J. P. Breynius.